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TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 3200.

Cars to Haul Coal.

From first to last there has been only one solution of the coal shortage problem, and the Railroad Administration in Washington now puts its finger on it. It is cars enough, locomotives enough, and other railway equipment enough to haul the coal.

Through all the coal troubles there was always plenty of coal, anthracite and bituminous. It was always possible, one way or another, to get the coal mined. But with no rolling stock to carry the coal to consumers there might just as well have been no coal out of the ground or in it for all the good it would do the man wanting to heat his house or operate his factory with none at his command.

This condition of lack of cars and locomotives to haul the coal was dangerously acute last winter, but it had been a grave condition for ten years. The pinched and starved railroads were unable to keep up the equipment necessary to the transportation of coal or of anything else; but the Interstate Commerce Commission would not listen to them. The State commissions would not listen to them. Nobody would listen to them. The breakdown had to come, and it was the irony of fate that it must come in the bitter winter and in the period of severest industrial stress the Eastern part of the United States has experienced within the memory of living man.

Now the Government which has taken over the railroads is going to provide the equipment which Congress, with its laws, and the Administrative Government, with its execution of those laws, made it impossible for the railroads to provide in time to spare the country the predicament of last winter, which was no less a national disgrace than a menace to the life and safety of three-quarters of the population of the United States.

But if the Government's Railroad Administration has set out to provide this necessary equipment let it get some Schwab on the job of getting the cars and locomotives built and in operation before next winter with its possibilities of repeated sufferings and horrors. Cars in the drafting rooms of engineers or cars in the workshop when the snow begins to fly will give us no more coal than we had last winter, although millions of tons of it may be ready for shipment at the mines.

The time to haul coal for the next winter's supply is in the spring and summer. The Government's Railroad Administration should have begun to build these cars three months ago, so that instead of being entered as orders in the shops they might be hauling coal to-day. If we don't get these cars before the end of summer we shall have another coal shortage next winter just as surely as the mercury will fall, and the Government's fault for next winter will be blacker than the railroads' fault for last winter. The railroads could not help themselves. The Government can, if with an abundance of coal at the mines now there is not an abundance of coal in the bins of consumers next January there will be no excuse for the Railroad Administration.

Mr. Kitchin Discusses Our Swivel Chair Forces.

The Hon. CLAUDE KITCHIN, Democratic leader of the House, sees no sound reason why a civilian appointed to Government work should "demand or require a military title and uniform."

There are a good many others who are in the same plight with Mr. Kitchin in this respect. If there is a sound reason for harnessing up civilians in military trappings and decorating them with titles it remains quite below the horizon line of visibility. But it is not merely to the comparatively trivial title and uniform phase of the swivel chair mobilization that Mr. Kitchin enters his really serious objection. It is against the concentration in these comfortable bomb proof home trenches of young men within the draft age, who never served in the army, never saw

a military training camp, with no military experience and with no qualifications as a soldier officer, have been and are being commissioned in the noncombatant branches of the service."

In some cases doubtless there might be draftable young men peculiarly qualified for certain lines of Government work. Yet these cases obviously would be rare, and in each such instance there should be clear exposition of the fact before, or when, the appointment is made. This is only justice to the young man himself. Without such clearing of the record he might be open to suspicions which to a spirited young American would be unendurable. It might even be insinuated that by intrigue or by improper influence of some sort he had contrived to get under cover. Naturally this would be more or less an implication against the entire swivel chair corps. It might even raise the question whether, as a matter of fact, there are not a good many hundreds, perhaps, young men entirely fit for military service who are thus comfortably ensconced thousands of miles from that firing line where other young men are laying down their lives for their country.

Were it conceivable that there are war skulkers of this sort a desire on their part for a military uniform and title is more or less understandable. It looks better and sounds better for one thing, and then it materially reduces the chances of unpleasant comment. This is a possible reason for desiring military rank and habiliments, but it can pass for no other than a wretchedly poor reason. It will hardly be accepted by Mr. Kitchin as that "sound reason" he thus far has been unable to discern for these particular cases of military millinery and titular decoration.

American Women Married to Enemy Aliens.

The extension of the regulations affecting enemy aliens to women, who have hitherto been exempt from their restrictions, will affect a considerable number of American born women who have married citizens of the countries with which we are at war and who have thus automatically lost their original status. There are many such cases, and in some of them the persons affected may be unaware of the responsibilities devolving on them under the new arrangements.

It is not commonly understood that in unions of an alien man with an American woman, the wife takes her husband's nationality, and loses the rights and privileges of her former citizenship. Thus, the American born woman married to a German or Austro-Hungarian and resident in Washington who remains there in violation of the terms of the President's proclamation is liable to arrest and internment. Wherever resident, such a woman must register under the directions to be issued by the Attorney-General.

A full understanding of the status of such women will unquestionably save them from annoyance and embarrassment.

German Militarism Supreme.

Nothing could be more significant of the return of German militarism to supreme power and of the complete control by Prussian Junkerdom of affairs at Berlin than the demand made upon the Reichstag to stop its talk of peace. The demand made upon this body was not that it should reverse its peace policy of last July, but that it should consider its resolution of "no annexation and no indemnity" as nonexistent. The reason given for this arbitrary action was that the Government did not wish to have any interference with its new plans for negotiations of peace terms.

This was entirely unnecessary. The Allied nations placed little confidence in the resolution of the Reichstag. It was considered as an expression of the wish of a representative body of the German people, but as in no wise indicative of the terms that the Government itself desired to make. At the same time that the Reichstag was talking, German militarism was advancing into Russia, seizing what territory it could occupy and demanding other lands for the extension of its power. Its every act was in opposition to the voice of moderation in the German legislature.

Militarism was compelled to explain its course not only in Germany but in Austria-Hungary. Advocates of Pan-Germanism and representatives of the Fatherland party with Von Trierst in their head went out over Germany preaching faith in the military leaders and in their ability to bring a peace that would extend the territory and dominion of Germany. When their statements failed to allay dissatisfaction and discontent among the people the army was called upon to prove the efficiency of military power, the most convincing argument of the German Government.

The decision for which the military leaders at that time asked Germany to wait they are now endeavoring to win on the western front. The gains that they have made in the devastated territory of France at enormous sacrifices of lives they are holding up as triumphs. Their spokesmen have become more open in their greed and they are exposing more than ever before their designs. Von Hertling has defined the new Government programme as the incorporation in Germany of French territory and of the coast of Flanders and the levying of heavy indemnities upon the Western Powers. The Cologne Volkszeitung reports Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia as saying in a speech at Breslau:

"The enemy's rejection of the hand of peace justifies us in demanding economic and financial indemnities. Such

indemnities also are needed for our economic development."

This is the peace that the German Government demands, a peace founded upon militarism and made by its army. It is the peace that Germany has forced in its past successes because its military leaders would have no other. The present treatment of the Reichstag and the determination to remove all influences that might possibly make for moderation show that the peace that Germany is now seeking to enforce upon the world is a peace dictated by militarism, by Von Hindenburg, Von Ludendorff and the rest of the German General Staff.

A Bad Session at Albany for Game Conservation.

Certainly the Legislature which adjourned last week will not receive the thanks of the sportsmen of the Empire State. Proper regard for birds, animals and fishes, which have an added significance in time of war, should have been given by the men who make the laws. Scant attention has been paid to the suggestions of the Conservation Commission, which, on the whole, at least embodied constructive legislation.

One of the worst blows struck by the Legislature was the abolishment of the office of State Fish Culturist, doubtless because the expert appointed was unfortunate enough not to have been a resident of the State when employed. Yet JOHN W. TYRONE had a quarter of a century's experience with fish culture with the United States Government, introduced American and was at the head of the fish and game department of Vermont when New York asked him to cross the line.

There is need at present for most intensive fish cultural methods to raise more fish food and to work out in an intelligent way how the waters of the State may yield more fish for the consumer. Can it be accomplished by removing the head of the twelve hatcheries, letting them run themselves?

The ruffed grouse is decreasing at an alarming rate. The Conservation Commission sent out a questionnaire to each protector, forest ranger and hundreds of sportsmen and observers of wild life. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that a two years close season might give the birds an opportunity to reestablish themselves. Unmindful of the fact that legislation came too late to save the heath hen for New York, the 1917-18 Legislature simply ignored the bill intended to remedy a bad situation.

The lawmakers had the opportunity to strike from the Penal Law the section which makes it a misdemeanor to go fishing on the Sabbath day. It had the chance to make the shore bird season uniform with the Federal regulations and stop the killing of bay snipe, plover, surf birds, sandpipers, tattlers and curlews. It could have protected the black bass during the spawning period; given control of the Hudson River below Verplanck's Point to the Conservation Commission so that proper regulations could be made for the shad, striped bass and other anadromous fishes; it could have done half a dozen constructive things, but it preferred to ignore or toss aside ideas worth while and put in their place detrimental legislation.

Page Senator Lewis.

Again we are compelled to admonish the Senate, members of "the most exclusive club in the world," against displays of acerbity of temper which are at times far from clubby. To illustrate we produce, sadly, these lines from the Congressional Record:

"Mr. FALL—The Senator can explain the amendment in his own time, if he please.
"Mr. SWANSON—I do not wish to interrupt the Senator unless he desires.
"Mr. FALL—The Senator is a lawyer, or supposed to be. I have had some little legal experience too.
"Mr. SWANSON—I have not bragged about it as much as the Senator has."
Really, Senators, this will not do! "Supposed to be?" An unkind imputation. "Bragged?" Odious word!

Even the usually calmly polite Mr. LORER in the course of the same debate spoke of "so many Senators in such an agony of apprehension."
Page the Hon. JAMES HAMILTON Lewis, please. He should remind Senators that debate, however vigorous, must be conducted in a clubby manner.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia is so thoroughly saturated with politics and Pennsylvania politics is of such a virulent kind that few residents of the city and fewer outsiders dare to speak confidently of any of the extraordinary things that happen within its bounds. Its police administration would be regarded as desperately inefficient, corrupt and menacing in a crossroads hamlet, yet the third city in the United States, a community of hundreds of thousands of respectable, law abiding, patriotic men and women, has put up with it for years, and apparently found its results tolerable; and while the city police is deplorable the State constabulary is a model organization.

Within a few months the police have been mixed up in a political scandal of the first magnitude, a large body of patrolmen have threatened to refuse to do their duty, and the city authorities, under pressure of Federal threats, have been compelled to undertake a reorganization of the force that amounts to complete rebuilding. Mayor SMITH has described the latest incident as a "com-

mandeering" of the department by the United States Government. But the Government has not "commandeered" the department, and could not do so if it desired. What it has done is to give the city a chance to improve conditions through local agencies. If this is not done, the Government can, and undoubtedly will, establish its own guards to bring about the reforms it insists on, doing this under the broad powers possessed by the President as Commander in Chief of the army and navy.

It is not believable that any considerable portion of the population of Philadelphia is unwilling to cooperate with the Government to make the city safe for the young men who are to make the world safe for democracy. The difficulty lies in the impracticability of converting a political police department into an efficient body of law enforcers overnight. The two things are incompatible. Old associations are not so easily destroyed. Ancient obligations are not so quickly discharged and rendered inoperative. Weeks and months, not hours and days, measure the time required for the transformation.

Meanwhile the country will undoubtedly hear before long of strange factional and partisan political causes and effects in Philadelphia. Without them no tale of the Quaker City would be complete.

Captain Baron VON RICHTHOFFEN, whose death behind the British lines is announced, was the foremost of the German aviators. He was credited with eighty victories, but there are many who doubt that he was as great a flyer as the late GERMANS. His death must be a severe blow to the German flight forces. Of the noted aviators who survive France probably has the best in NUNGESSER and FONCK.

Japan will not interfere with China. No other Government should be secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Washington.

A frank promise coupled with a sane suggestion.

American athletics, it is pleasing to report, is at the forefront of war activities at home and abroad. The trained athlete, with his strong body and clear brain, makes a fighter, if he is young, and if he is old a trainer of fighters. The athletic clubs and other organizations not only send an unusually big proportion of their members into the fighting line, but are busy all the time with their Liberty bond, Red Cross, Tobacco Fund and other co-operation in generous measure. With the additional record which it has made in lending its grounds at Travers Island for the recreation and amusement of army and navy footbal and baseball teams, and lending its rooms in the club house for the shelter of recruits who could not be jammed into overcrowded army posts, the New York Athletic Club in particular has good reason to feel proud.

Place your order for coal now.—The Fuel Administration.

So that your house, and not your talk to the coal man, will be heated in December.

A giant negro who doesn't like "this fighting business" has been sent to Camp Upton. The authorities should keep him away from the Buffalo, the 36th Infantry, because it wouldn't do to wave a pacifist flag in the faces of those husky enthusiasts.

We have made up our minds to plunder again ruthlessly. In the Alpine Corps we understand the business.—A German officer's letter.

The implied slight is one which every other German corps will promptly resent.

Americans, Answer!

Sons of America, wake ye up to glory! Leap from your bondage of labor and trade!

Blazon a page in your country's proud story, Written by freemen never afraid!

Never afraid of a blood without measure: Pledging your coat to the last burning drop!

Never withholding the least of your treasure, Never a niggard, seeking to stop!

Little they knew you who called you but traders, Selfish and satisfied, greedy for gain.

Lovers of comfort and ease—dress paraders, Careless of honor, fearful of pain.

Reckoned the great heart of America cold, Reckoned you blind to a cruelty ruthless.

If ruin and blood were garnered in gold, Money repay for the murdering of mothers!

Drowning of babies! A sister's wild cry! Leap up, ye men, with your comrades and brothers!

Americans! Answer the villainous lie! Answer the challenge of horror and anguish!

Wrought by the cruel and furious Hun! Fight for your own, and for myriads who languish!

Fight the oppressor till victory's won! Fight with your armies in valorous action!

Fight with your money and help win the day! There be the glory to strike in the battle!

Yours be the glory to pay—and to pay! Worthless your money if "Frightfulness" take you!

Curse your gold if ye bow to the East! Let not the costliest sacrifice shake you: Victory your first aim, and victory your last!

EDWARD TAYLOR.

THE STAGE TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

A Remarkable List From a Veteran Manager's Notebook.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In rummaging among some old date books the other day I came across a record, made by me in the season of 1893-94, of the stars and combinations appearing throughout the country, and made with a view to booking the season's attractions at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, of which I was the acting manager for Abbey, Schoffel & Grau. Of this famed trio of managers John B. Schoffel is the only one living, and I had the pleasure of shaking hands with him the other day at the fine old theatre just before last Christmas.

E. S. Willard began our season on September 25, 1893, appearing for the week, and as it happened for the first and only times in America, as Hamlet. The week's receipts, eight performances, were nearly \$10,000; in September, too, and no 16 cent cent, royalty to the author.

Here is the list, as made then, quite haphazard, and it may bring some pleasant memories to your readers: Richard Mansfield, Fanny Davenport, Stuart Robson, William H. Crane, Rose Hughes, Marie Walworth, N. C. Goodwin, Jr., E. H. Sothern, Roland Reed, Robert Mantell, Ed Smith, Russell Clark, Morris, J. K. Emmett, Jr., Joseph Jefferson, James O'Neill, T. W. Keene, Fred Ward and Louis James, Robert Down, William (Old Hoss) Hoyt, Hallen and Hart, Donnelly and Girard, Edward Harrigan, John Potter and Kyrie Bellew, Danman Thompson, Elmer Boney, the Comedy Theatre Company, the Bostonians, De Wolf Hopper, Francis Wilson, Lillian Russell, Della Fox, Augustine Daly, Thomas G. Seabrook, Pauline Hall Company, "1492," the Lilliputians, Chauncey Olcott, Kathryn Kladder, John Drew and company, Charles Frohman's company, the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, August J. Pittou's company, "The Prince and the Pauper," the Kendal Mayo and Frank Daniels, the Elanora, Beerbohm Tree, Marie Rénane, Marie Burroughs, "In Old Kentucky," "The Cotton King," A. M. Palmer's company, "The Gaiety Girl," Julia Marlowe, Lewis Morrison, James A. Herne, in "There's a Boy in the Girls' Bathroom," Wilson Barrett, Mrs. Langtry, Otis Skinner, Mrs. Modjeska, George Cavan, John Hare, Fanny Rice, Jefferson De Angelis, "A Parlor Match," (Evans and Fields), "The Heart of Maryland," "The Sporting Duchess," Frank Mayo, in "Fudd'nhead Wilson," Olga Nethersole, May Irwin, Fido Dailley, Alexander Salvini, Minnie Maddern Fiske and Russell's Comedians.

This covers the season of 1893-94. If I have omitted any name do not "set it down to malice." I have not included the many and excellent minstrel companies or "variety" troupes, because we did not play them at the Tremont, at least not then; but three seasons later, in 1896, when an attraction that had been booked for three weeks fell down on us, Mr. Schoffel commissioned Will McConnell to secure a company of vaudeville artists to fill in one of the three weeks. When I began to arrange the order of the programme I learned that McConnell had engaged them all with the understanding that no one of them should appear earlier than the third number on the bill, and they were all to have full stage sets! I accepted the offer, and the result was that Will's on John Schoffel. At last George Gordon said he would go on second if I would find an act to open the bill. I did, through the kindness of B. F. Keith, and the evening was saved. We had a fine stock of scenery and a splendid staff of gold chain men, and the act was a good deep thing. Ned Catlin, our musical director, rehearsed their numbers and the opening performance went without a hitch. We gave eight shows during the week to total receipts of over \$10,000. It was the first and only vaudeville organization ever in the Tremont. Clearing the heads of the theatre, among the others were Ed Lellan, Gertrude Hoffman, Lieut. Nobel, Eleanor Falk and Truly Shattuck. I remember most pleasantly the courteous, conscientious and generally charming behavior of all. They were in every way worthy of the regard that had been granted by Bernhard, Ellen Terry, Salvini, Irving and Richard Mansfield.

WILLIAM SHYMOUR.

New York, April 22.

THE BELLS OF NEW YORK.

One Was in the City Hall Cupola Until the Fire of 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I see that an old bell is to be placed in the cupola of the City Hall. This reminds me that the old cupola formerly contained a bell which was rung in case of alarm. In 1855 the cupola was burned. This occurred on the night of the Atlantic cable celebration, and the bell was afterward mounted upon a scaffolding in the park on the Broadway side.

What became of this bell? For a long time it continued to strike fire alarms, as did all the bell towers in the city. We boys knew by the sound of the bell from which tower the alarm first came. The City Hall bell always proclaimed a fire in the seventh or eighth district—down town, east or west side. If the alarm struck tower struck first it would announce a fire in the fifth district. This bell was cracked and had a peculiar sound. Other bell towers were at Essex Market, Jefferson Market, Union Market, Twenty-second street, Thirty-third street, Macdougal street, the post office at Nassau, Liberty and Cedar streets, Mount Morris, and Harlem. All these bells would ring out the fire districts, and by the different sounds we could tell the location of the fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 22.

Have the Nickels Ready.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: President Rhoads should request the patrons of the subway and elevated lines to supply themselves with a few five cent pieces before entering the stations in order to facilitate the service.

The women cause greatest delay at the ticket booths by not having the proper change and the ticket agent's patience is frequently tried in changing one, two and five dollar bills in rush hours.

Have the nickel ready for your ticket and help the management to give you better service.

New York, April 22.

Spring Racehorses.

Tommy—How do you like my new brooder?

Freddy—I think he took his hair off too soon.

Weak Point in Arkham's Armor.

From the Arkham Thomas Col.

In a pistol fight between two men at Coon Hollow Saturday evening Dr. Smith called a shot at his opponent's groin, cracked by a glancing bullet. Next time he will leave them at home.

THE OLD KEARSARGE.

She Was Protected Amidships When She Fought the Alabama.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: J. F. Terhune, veteran of the civil war, in the SUN of April 18 emphasizes the fact that the Kearsarge, which sunk the Confederate cruiser Alabama in June, 1864, was not an ironclad.

As one who was frequently a visitor aboard the Kearsarge I can confirm that statement. She was a mere cockleshell of a craft, a wooden third rate screw steamship of 1,031 tons.

In 1863, attached to the southern Pacific squadron, she came into the harbor of Sydney, Australia. It was then I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of her officers and being entertained by them. She was commanded by Captain James S. Thornton, who was Lieutenant Commander in the action with the Alabama. Some of the other officers whose photographs I have with me are: Ensign Charles C. Sperry, afterward Admiral; A. B. H. Little, W. D. Nicholson and William T. Swinburne.

Admiral Swinburne is living, and on the back of the photograph he gave me in 1888 is written, "To my English Cousin, 'Kearsarge,' Sydney, 1888."

Francis H. Harrington was Lieutenant of Marines and Henry A. Mesado Paymaster. In 1868, four years after the memorable engagement, there was still a patch in the smokestack where a shell from the Alabama had passed through.

The ironclad story originated with the London Times, which stated that the Kearsarge was provided with some special contrivance for protection. There was a basis of truth in this as a quantity of chain cable a year before was boxed over with three-quarter inch deck boards to protect the Kearsarge's midship section. No mystery was made as to what the boarding covered. Captain Semmes knew of this and attached no importance to it, as he might have adopted the same plan before the action. Admiral, in fact, was not even asked to defend the Kearsarge's "chain plating" (five and a quarter inch) was only struck once during the engagement, smashing a single link. The vessels were equally matched, their length and beam being about the same. The Alabama had six guns, the Kearsarge seven.

B. B. VALENTINE.

New York, April 22.

HOSPITAL WINDOWS.

Provision Should Be Made to Safeguard Delirious Patients.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Since January 1 five persons have died by jumping from the windows of hospitals while the nurses in charge were otherwise engaged than in watching them. Deaths from this cause have occurred throughout the long period of time with monotonous regularity.

As the nurse in charge cannot always be free to watch patients, is there any reason why the windows of hospitals should not be provided with bars rendering jumping impossible?

It seems to me that until the hospitals do this financial aid from the city should be withheld.

New York, April 22.

TRADE BRIEFS.

Although emeralds have been placed by most buyers outside the importation of jewelry, Switzerland's trade in watches has increased surprisingly since the war started. Most of the orders came from Constantinople and were for heavy gold chains and watches with gold and heavy gold case. As the volume of business increased, stocks of gold in the country became depleted, and the authorities have taken measures to restrict the exportation of gold bullion, which eventually finds its way into the central European empire, where it is hoarded in anticipation of a rise in the value of the metal.

Communal kitchens are in vogue in many English cities, including London, Westminster, Ealing and Reading, where they are very popular. A food prepared in these kitchens must be carried away by consumers. There is a need of some satisfactory receptacle in which several kinds of cooked food can be conveniently carried at once.

It was predicted at the Annual Fair of the Dutch Industry which was held at Utrecht, that at the end of the war there will be a good market in Holland for stoves and electric cooking devices of American make.

As an aid to increased trade for American manufacturers in the Mukden, China, consular district, Consul-General E. C. Barker has arranged that catalogue of Chinese goods should be placed in display space in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Mukden, and it is hoped that exporters and publishers of trade journals in this country will include in their mailing lists the Chamber of Commerce as well as the Consulate-General.

The Portuguese Government has taken over, for the duration of the war, all mines in the country and all minerals used for war purposes and has made them subject to exchange. Prices will be fixed by the Department of Mines.

A French concern wishes to represent American manufacturers of household utensils and other articles in Canada and there is a market in Mexico for farm tractors and equipment. Instructions which accompany the consular list of the consular district of Mexico, which is made up of many Mexican laborers can read no other language.

Agricultural schools will be established by the Brazilian Government for the benefit of orphan and destitute children. At these schools the pupils will be taught the most approved methods of intensive farming and the need of increasing Brazil's agricultural productivity.

In 1917 there were \$4,164,000 pounds of tobacco produced in Java, most of which went for domestic use. There are at present \$8,000,000 pounds available for export. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has been authorized to supply to interested firms the names of Japanese firms licensed to export tobacco. Reference should be made to File No. 9955.

American publishers of text books for schools and colleges are asked to communicate with an Australian educator.

Hose fixtures, such as racks and hangers, are needed in Canada.

There is an opportunity at the present time for brick making machinery in England, as brick making is in the hands of a few men.

Consul Harry A. McBride reports that there is a big demand in England for second hand planes, due to the restricted manufacture of new instruments. Many firms formerly engaged in the plane business now make airplanes. The increase in wages in the munition centres has led to a growing demand for musical instruments and other luxuries.

Imported stoves are not used in Paraguay, reports Consul H. H. Balch. Import duties are high and even foreign residents find it satisfactory to use the native stoves. These are brick fireplaces built into the walls of kitchens. Across the tops of the fireplaces there are open holes, over which the cooking is done. There is no demand for fireless cookers in Paraguay.

Customers of the American Singer sewing machine and dressers are wanted by a Scotch agricultural society.